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## Section 15

# RECREATIONAL ASPECTS OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of this section is to describe the Bear River Basin's leisure facilities and resources, identify problems and needs, and offer some recommendations. This will focus on the outdoor recreational aspects of leisure defined here as the use of discretionary time--time not used in the pursuit of making a living. It includes both passive and active recreational activities: resident and non-resident tourism and educational aspects (recreation programs, interpretive programs, skill training, etc.) performed in an outdoor context--often water-related activity (streams, lakes, wetlands, rivers, reservoirs, and swimming pools).

The section also presents recent findings from the 1990 public meetings and telephone survey. The purpose for both was to determine issues, actions, and recreation needs in at least one location in each area of the state. Some resulting recommendations will also be tendered for consideration.

### 15.1 INTRODUCTION

Climatologically, Utah is one of the driest states. Access and immediacy to water, in all its natural and man-made settings, is extremely important to the recreating public in Utah. Water-related activities usually rank in the top 12 outdoor recreation activities; e.g., fishing, camping, picnicking, water play and sunbathing, powerboating, and swimming.<sup>1</sup>

Major water resources for recreation include Bear Lake (See description in

Section 3), about eight reservoirs, numerous small lakes and streams in the Wasatch-Cache and Caribou National Forests, and vast marshland areas along the shoreline of Great Salt Lake.

New technologies and recreation equipment allow and encourage these water resources to be used in new and aggressive ways. Included in this category are highly maneuverable, high speed water craft (personal water craft--"Interdicator", jet skis, and wave jumpers), lightweight kayaks, personal floatable fishing platforms, lightweight cold-weather gear, portable water craft, ATVs, (all-terrain vehicles) under-water SCUBA (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus) gear, and remote-controlled water-ski craft. Institutionalized training programs and commercial programs help train recreators in the use of new technologies and equipment.

Youth programs in Utah aggressively train young men and women to use and enjoy leisure and outdoor recreation resources. The availability of public lands and waters further encourages use of Utah's outstanding outdoor recreation resources. Over 74 percent of the state is publicly owned by local, state, or federal agencies.<sup>2</sup> Comments received at recent public meetings and a review of literature indicate a symbiotic relationship between personal physical and mental health and the use and enjoyment of the outdoors; i.e., one can enjoy greater personal health by a robust

outdoor recreation life-style - jogging, walking, biking, and generally enjoying the outdoors.

## 15.2 SETTING

Much of Utah's recreation planning is by multi-county planning district (MCD). The Bear River MCD comprises all of Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties. Within this area, the U.S. Forest Service administers over 460,000 acres of land, with over 2,860 visitor-days of capacity on 33 units, including 22 campground units and 11 picnic areas.<sup>4</sup> The U.S. Bureau of Land Management also administers a large area; most of it, however, is in western Box Elder County. Some 65,000 acres of marshland contiguous to Great Salt Lake have been set aside as the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge under the aegis of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The refuge is currently being re-built: a visitor's center is being proposed for information-interpretation, tours, scientific inquiry, and public education regarding the importance of wetlands and wildlife. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources administers four major waterfowl areas. They are Locomotive Springs, Public Shooting Grounds, Salt Creek, and Harold S. Crane waterfowl management areas in Box Elder County.<sup>5</sup>

The Utah Division of Parks and Recreation (hereafter referred to as Division of Parks) administers about 3,840 acres of park land in the three basin counties. The Division of Parks also administers 44,600 surface acres of fresh water, plus the surface of Great Salt Lake, pursuant to the State Boating Law, Title 73-18-1 through 23, UCA, as amended.

At Bear Lake, the Division of Parks administers about 906 land acres at seven locations around the lake (See Figure 15-1), plus the surface acreage on the Utah portion of Bear Lake--about 34,250 surface acres when full. The lake bed is owned and administered by the Utah Division of State Lands and Forestry. Hyrum State Park (Figure 15-2) has

approximately 260 acres of land and 440 surface acres of water administered under a Bureau of Reclamation lease. Willard Bay State Park (Figure 15-3) has about 2,673 acres of land, including 344 acres in two marinas, and 4,420 acres of water surface. Administration of this park is also under a Bureau of Reclamation lease.

### 15.2.1 Flatwater Recreational Use

One of the most attractive and heavily-used recreation areas in the basin is Bear Lake. A combination of state parks and private and commercially operated facilities provides a variety of summertime recreation activities for an estimated 500,000 visitors per year to the Utah portion of the lake.

The three units of Bear Lake State Park receive almost 300,000 visitors per year (when the lake level is up), about 97 percent of whom are from Utah. About two-thirds of these visits are at Rendezvous Beach, one-fourth at Bear Lake Marina, and the remainder near Cisco Beach on the east side of the lake. Visitors by counties is shown in Table 15-1. Data for the Cisco Beach area are not available.



Bear Lake Marina - Div. of Water Resources

FIGURE 15-1

BEAR LAKE STATE PARK PROPERTIES

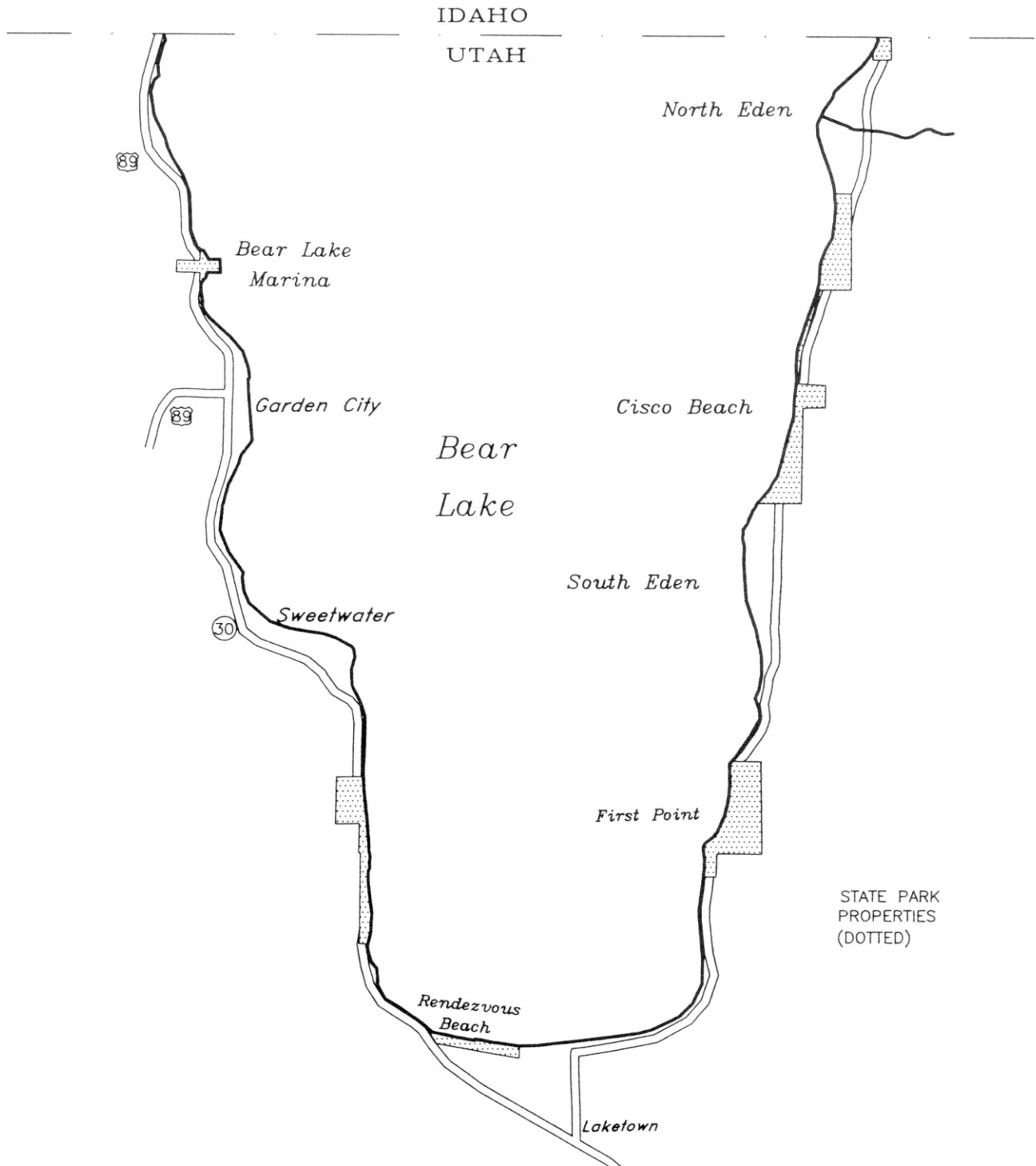




FIGURE 15-2

# HYRUM STATE PARK

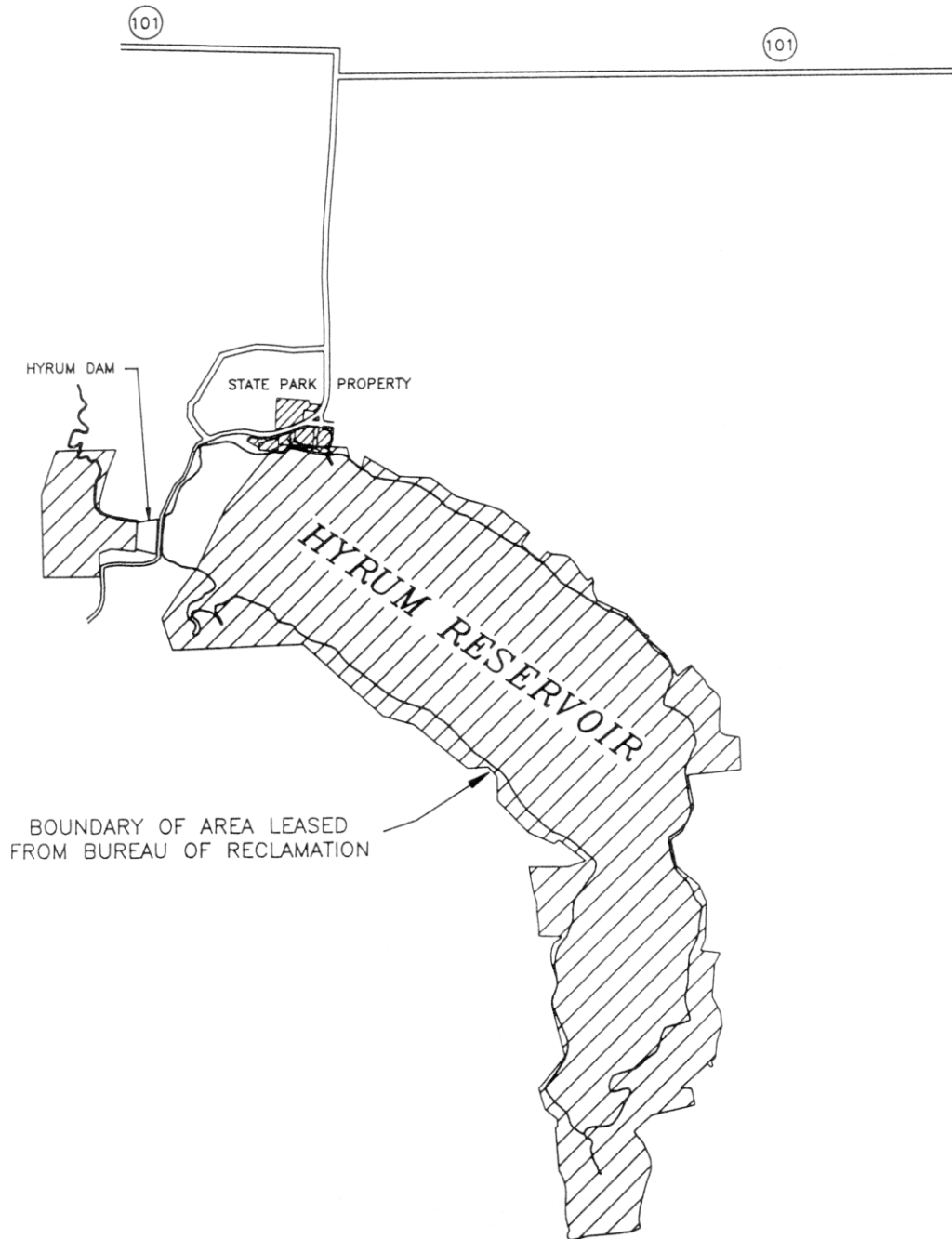
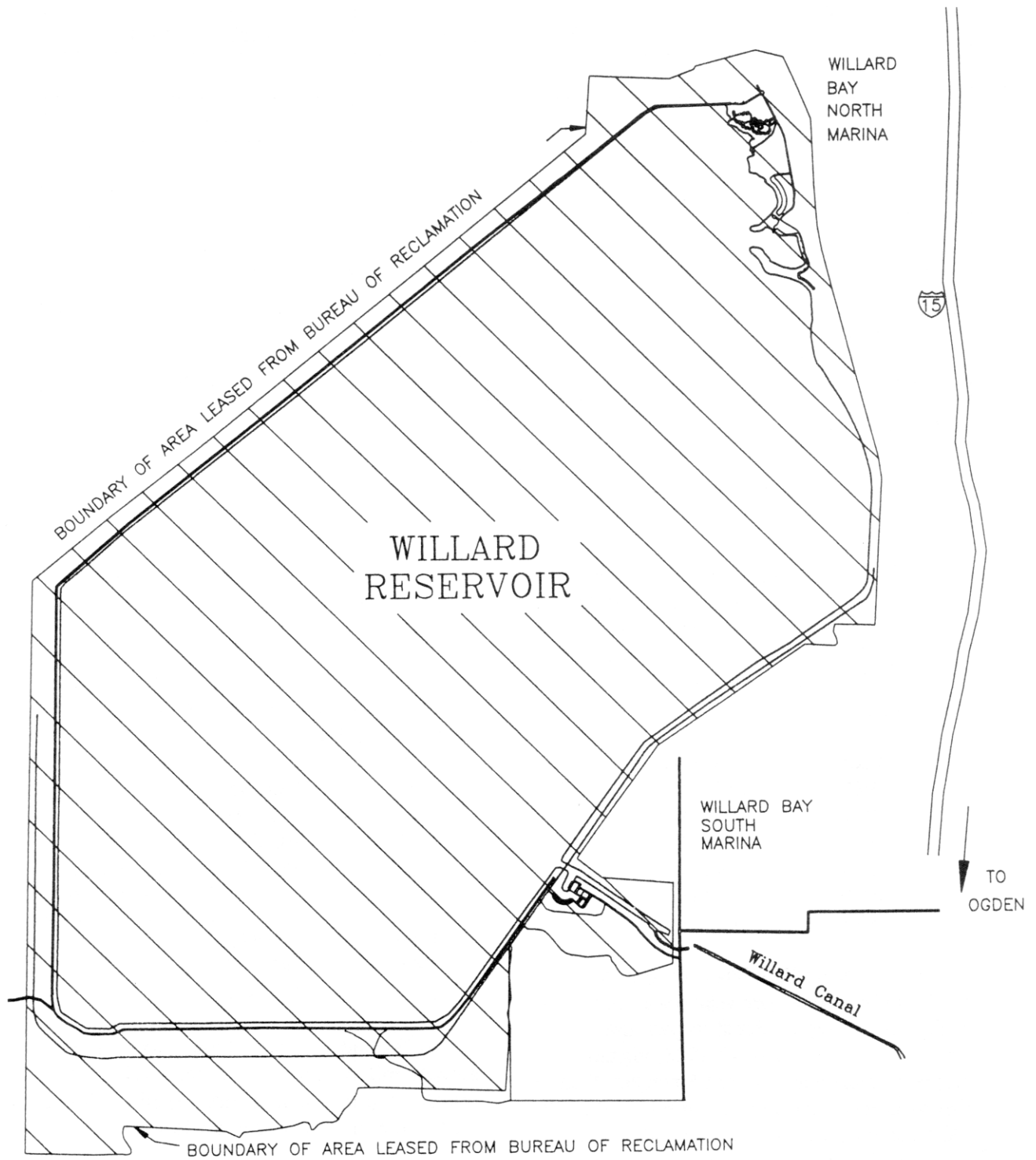


FIGURE 15-3

WILLARD BAY STATE PARK



**TABLE 15-1  
ORIGIN OF VISITORS TO BEAR LAKE STATE PARK**

County	Rendezvous Beach (Percent)	Bear Lake Marina (Percent)
Salt Lake	68.0	41.4
Davis	16.8	10.3
Cache	a	19.0
Weber	9.0	2.6
Rich	a	6.0
Utah	5.0	a
Box Elder	a	2.6
Other Counties	1.2	12.6
Out-of-State	a	5.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>a</sup>Less than 1.0 percent

At Bear Lake, the water surface elevation has dropped more than 10 feet since 1986, due to the extended drought. As the water surface has dropped, so has the number of visitors at Bear Lake State Park, as shown by the following data:

Year	Visitation
1986	288,000
1987	224,700
1988	295,700
1989	259,500
1990	165,000
1991	163,300

Hyrum State Park has averaged over 188,000 visitor-days per year since 1985. The quality of fishing is critical to park use. During the fish-kill year of 1988, visitation dropped dramatically--over 25 percent. Quality fishing is returning now as a result of the kill. Most camping visitation at the park comes from the Wasatch Front. Day use is primarily

local visitors. Only 10 percent of the visitors are from out-of-state, according to the park superintendent.

At Hyrum State Park, low water is not a dominant factor in visitation, as long as there is launching capability.

Year	Visitation
1986	215,300
1987	208,880
1988	156,670 (decrease resulting from a planned fish-kill by Wildlife Resources)
1989	166,470
1990	187,000
1991	194,060

At Willard Bay State Park, visitation is strongly influenced by the water level. A 55 percent drop in visitation from 1986 to 1989 is attributable to the lower water levels.

Fishing also dropped off--only small inflatables and small fishing boats are able to launch.

Year	Visitation
1986	422,500
1987	394,800
1988	235,220 (decrease as a result of northern Utah drought conditions)
1989	190,220
1990	223,000
1991	212,460

Private commercial concessions at Willard Bay State Park have been affected, with only limited services on weekends. The commercial waterslide was closed down and removed. According to the park manager, 80 percent of the use takes place at the north end of the park. Visitation comes primarily from the Wasatch Front. About nine percent is from out-of-state.

A cooperative resource enhancement program has been put into effect at the park.

interpretation in the park. Implementing game management and fishery plans are important and worthy objectives of resource and park management.

#### 15.2.2 Outdoor Recreation Survey

It is important to know what kind of outdoor recreation is occurring in the basin. A major outdoor recreation survey was completed in 1990<sup>1</sup> on a statewide basis. It provided part of the data needed to update the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). In the Bear River Basin, 56 percent of the 500 random household questionnaires were returned, as shown in Table 15-2.

The first question asked in the survey was: "... what five (5) recreation activities do you most enjoy participating in as an individual?" (Activities selected from a standard list). Figure 15-4 indicates that a typical individual in the Bear River MCD would enjoy the 12 listed activities if the respondent participated without his or her family.

**TABLE 15-2**  
**QUESTIONNAIRES SENT AND RECEIVED**

County	No. Sent	No. Returned	% Returned
Box Elder	150	88	59
Cache	200	115	58
Rich	150	78	52
TOTAL	500	281	56

The Division of Wildlife Resources is helping to establish food and cover plots for upland game on 25 to 30 acres. These plots have been located near nature trails as a program or interpretive feature in the park. This development facilitates leisure activities of

Question number three (3) in the questionnaire asked: "... In order of preference, what five (5) recreation activities does your family as a whole most enjoy"? Developed camping becomes number one on the family chart (Figure 15-5); whereas, developed

camping (camping in developed areas with services) was only number nine on the individual participation list. Picnicking, too, turns up high on the "family activity" list, but only number 11 on the individual list.

Family outdoor recreation activity is significant to development, design, and management decisions in terms of the types of activity and the magnitude or frequency of individual versus family/group activity. Park use information validates the importance of providing group-use facilities at recreation sites.

Question number five (5) asked: "... In my community, new opportunities/ facilities should be developed for the following recreation activities:" Swimming pools, improved fishing, ice rinks, golf, and bicycling paths led the list as noted in Figure 15-6.

The question in number six (6) was: "... In my community, existing opportunities/ facilities should be improved for (which of) the following recreation facilities?" (from an attached list). The response was led by requested improvements in developed camping areas, picnicking areas, fishing areas (access, number, and quality), swimming pools, bicycling paths, playgrounds, tennis courts, and walking paths, as shown on Figure 15-7. Some 24 priority needs are listed, from most needed (respondent's perception) to less needed. New swimming pools seemed to be a higher priority than improving existing pools. Bicycling paths and new and improved fishing opportunities rated about the same priority as swimming pools.

Question number seven (7) asked respondents to identify new facilities and opportunities needed on a statewide basis; i.e., outside the community or immediate area. Developed camping, picnicking, bicycling paths (and trails), improved fishing opportunities, and wildlife/nature study areas ranked high in the responses, as shown on

Figure 15-8. The first three also ranked high as local needs (Question No. 6). Most of the above facilities/activities, along with hiking and ATV trials, can be incorporated into future water development areas.

### 15.3 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANTS

Funds for outdoor recreation acquisition and development in the basin have been made available from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). These funds are available as matching grants. As shown in Figure 15-9, nearly \$5 million in federal grants has been spent since 1965. The total value of the projects, with matching funds, was nearly \$10 million. Most have been city and county projects. Only seven of the 56 have been state projects, but they have been large ones. For example, Bear Lake land acquisitions and development amounted to about \$1.8 million of the nearly \$5 million in grants.

Not all of the above grants were for water-related recreation. Figure 15-10 shows the ratio. While some type of minor water feature on a site is nearly always preferable, about 47 percent of the projects were in association with major water features; e.g., Bear Lake, Newton Reservoir, Logan River. Water features are highly desired by park users for a variety of reasons, including near-community fishing, the usual presence of a variety of wildlife, visual amenities (reflective values, change, and visual relief from surroundings), the audio values of lapping and running water, and recreation opportunities such as swimming, sun bathing, beach play, fishing, boating, rafting, scuba, waterfowl hunting, ice skating, and so on.

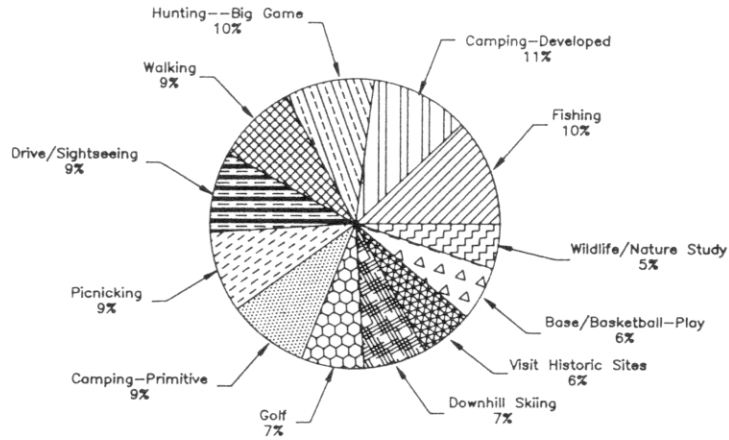
A state park survey in 1986-87 indicated that water-related facilities/amenities were of utmost value when combined with beach resources such as shade trees, paths/trails, convenient parking, and good restrooms.<sup>7</sup>

**FIGURE 15-4**

**FAVORED INDIVIDUAL OUTDOOR RECREATION**

**Top Five Activities**

(Summed frequency of all 5 top choices--not just number 1)  
Bear River MCD--1990 Survey



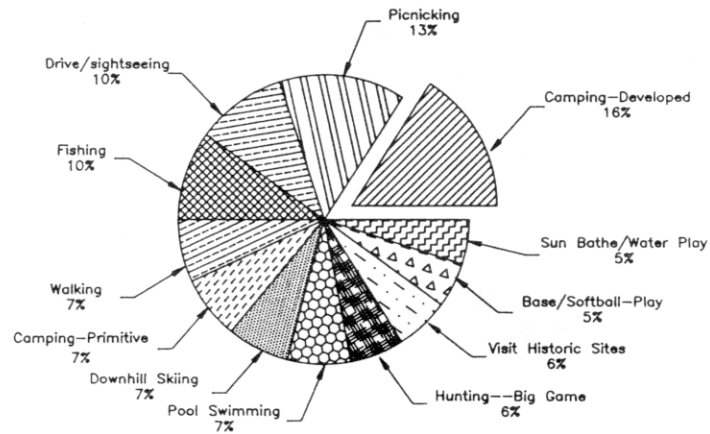
Division of Parks & Recreation Survey  
Question #1--Combined

**FIGURE 15-5**

**FAVORED FAMILY OUTDOOR RECREATION**

**Top Five Activities**

(Summed frequency of all 5 top choices--not just number 1)  
Bear River MCD--1990 Survey

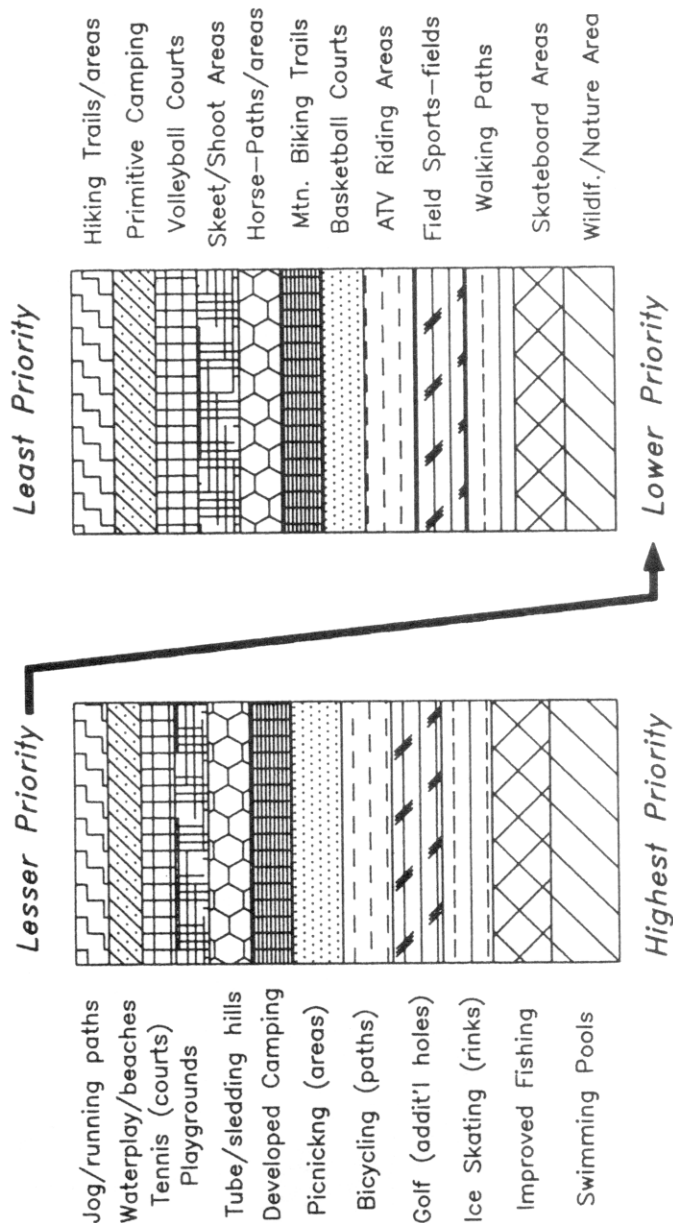


Division of Parks & Recreation Survey  
Question #3--Combined

FIGURE 15-6

# NEW COMMUNITY FACILITY NEEDS Combined Top 5 Requests--Recreation

Question #5  
Suggested Priority of Needed Outdoor Recreation Facilities



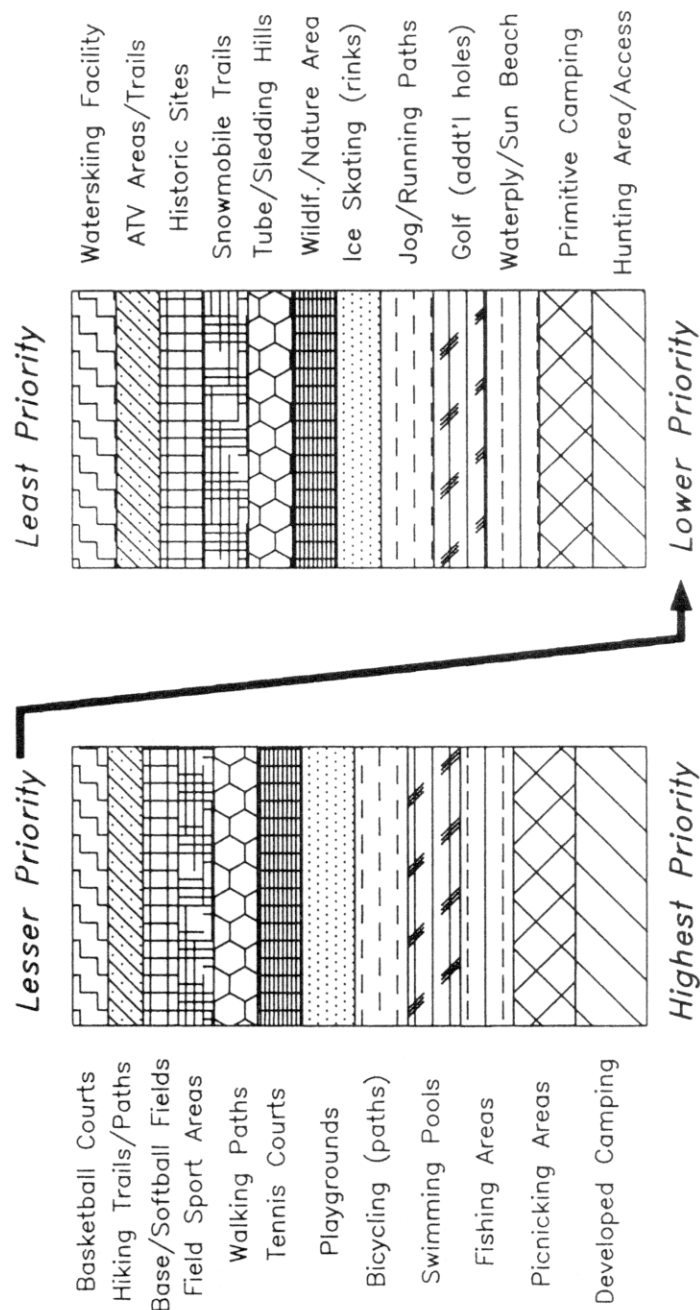
Bear River MCD--1990 Survey

FIGURE 15-7

# EXISTING FACILITIES NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

## Combined Top 5 Requests

Question #6--Community Recreation Facilities



Bear River MCD--1990 Survey

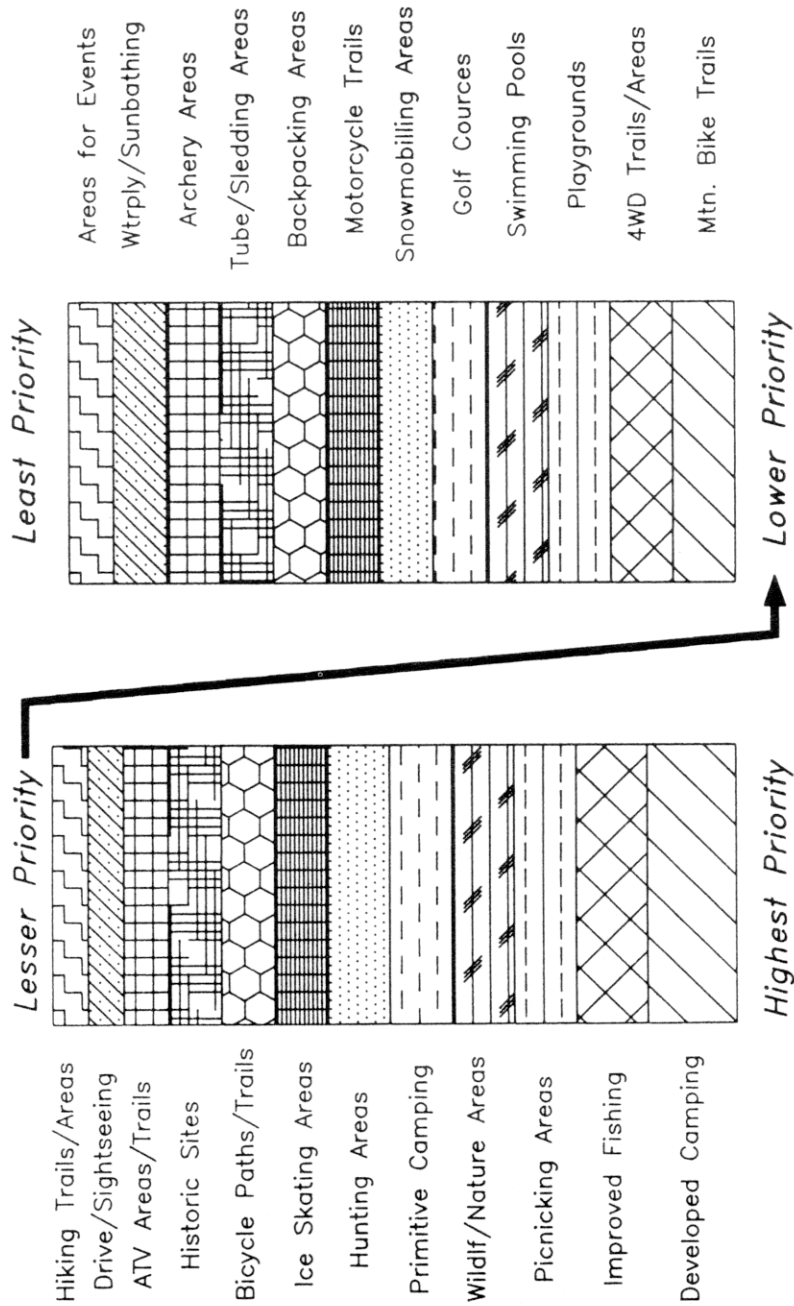


FIGURE 15-8

# NEW STATEWIDE FACILITIES NEEDED

Combined Top 5 Requests

Question #7



Bear River MCD--1990 Survey

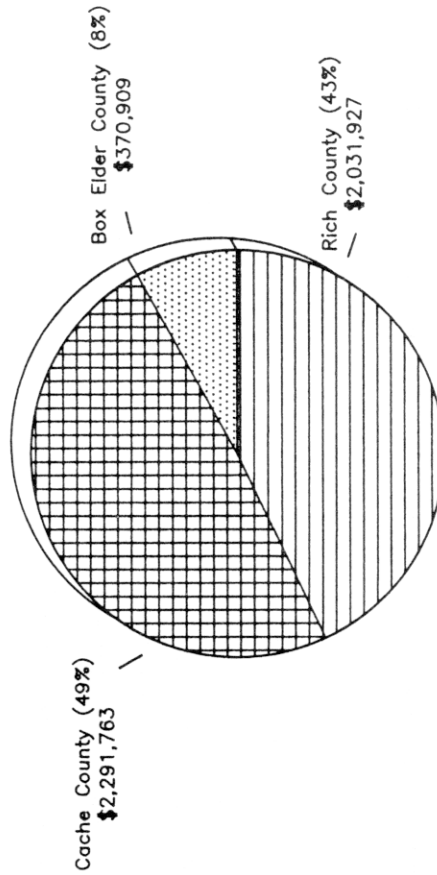
FIGURE 15-9

# LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROJECT GRANTS 1965-90

Box Elder, Cache and Rich Counties

Total Federal Grants = \$4,694,600

(Total Value of Projects = (\$9,389,200))



State Projects = 42% (mostly Rich Co.)

Total Number of LWCFF Projects = 56 (7 State Projects)

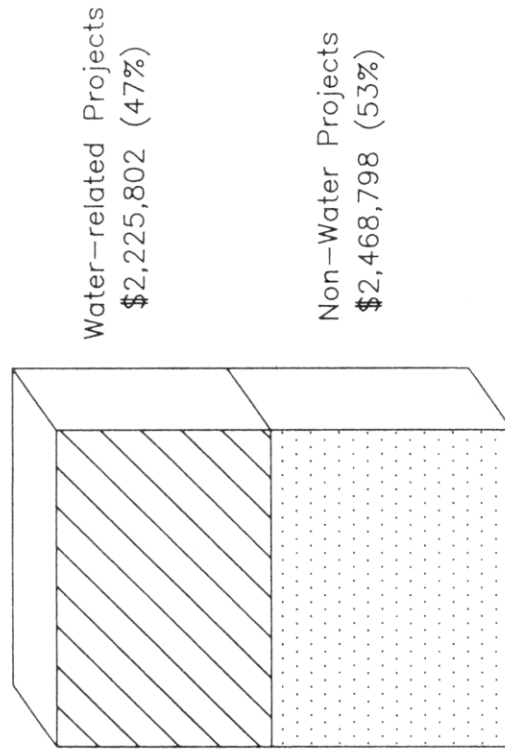
FIGURE 15-10

# LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND WATER-RELATED PROJECTS

Bear River MCD 1965-90

Source: Division of Parks & Recreation SCORP Analysis, 12/90

Orientation near water is a critical functional component and a highly-desired amenity for most outdoor recreation acquisitions and developments. (In-Park Users Survey, 1988)



88% of all water-related projects are located in Rich County in Bear Lake State Park--Marina and Rendezvous Beach units.

In general, water-related facilities near population centers have ranked high in priority for LWCF funding. Figure 15-10 shows that 47 percent of total federal grants since 1965 has been spent on water-related projects, most of which was at Bear Lake State Park. If proposed facilities provide a wide variety of year-round outdoor recreation activity, and are relatively convenient in terms of access, they have high priority under a procedure developed by the state of Utah to allocate the federal LWCF funding. The funding has been approximately \$400,000 per year. There may be other aspects of outdoor recreation development along the Bear River (trails, bridging, signs, staging areas, handicapped facilities, etc.), for which the use of LWCF matching funds, as well as state River Enhancement Funds, may be appropriate (if funded by the State Legislature).



Willard Bay - Div. of Wildlife Resources

## 15.4 RECREATION NEEDS AND ISSUES

During the fall of 1990, statewide public meetings were held in at least every MCD in Utah. The purpose was to update critical

outdoor recreation issues and needs identified during the period of 1985 to 1990.

Approximately 11 issues were identified in surveys and public meetings in 1985-86. New issues and reiteration of old issues were discussed and ranked by meeting attendees. While commonalities were found among MCDs, significant differences were also discovered. Northern districts were more concerned about local and community needs for recreation facilities; whereas, southern and eastern districts were more focused on "tourism" and its economic benefits to their areas.

### 15.4.1 Logan SCORP Public Meeting

A Logan public meeting on September 18, 1990, enjoyed participation by farmers, academicians, the mayor of Logan, the Logan parks and recreation director, some graduate students from USU, and a representative for the "disabled population" in this area. Three state park staff members also attended. All 11 "old or previous issues" were presented. The group was asked to articulate additional "new or current issues." Then the guests were asked to vote or weight the issues so that the list of issues could be ranked. The resulting issues ranked as follows:

1. The need for an ongoing or stable source of funding for recreation acquisitions and development.

Adequate, continuous funding is needed to allow planning and plan implementation. Recreation planners also need to identify new sources of funding, such as a container or can tax, or a real estate transfer tax.

2. The need to preserve and enhance public access to rivers, streams, and public lands.

Examples were given regarding private closures of historically "open" private and public lands. They expressed a need for urban access to fishing and wildlife viewing areas, as well as safe, convenient and legal access.

3. Greater emphasis on providing outdoor recreation opportunities in urban and population center areas.

This includes planning and opportunities for fishing and viewing wildlife; the need for urban "primitive, wildland or natural" recreation resource developments and acquisitions (natural open spaces in community) mentioned in local surveys and identified with energy problems; locating outdoor recreational resources within the community context, or immediately thereto; and river and streamway enhancement.

4. Determine and promulgate the economic value of leisure, including outdoor recreation and tourism.

There was a great concern for generating valid and reliable data that documents the economic or quantified values of recreation, thus justifying budgets for acquisition and development.

5. The need to provide additional and improved access for the disabled.

There was a request to have the organization representing the disabled actually review plans and specifications. This would ensure that the disabled will not be precluded from utilizing outdoor recreation facilities and resources.

6. The need to further enable and support tourism and its attendant economic and social values in this area.

The group noted the importance of adequately funding and supporting outdoor recreational infrastructure to support and attract tourists into the area; e.g., renovate, repair and expand existing recreational facilities, and provide additional facilities and access, new trails and bikeways, recreation programs, and special events.

7. The need for comprehensive natural resource allocations.

The group noted the problem of fractionalized, ad hoc allocations of all natural

resources, particularly water. Sometimes this may result in developing all water in an area before other needs are analyzed and other options are evaluated; e.g., water conservation, establishing growth policies, agricultural needs, total system impacts on wetlands, natural springs, wildlife populations, plant regimes, natural amenities, recreation, tourism, and so on. Irreversibility of change must be more thoroughly analyzed prior to exclusive development, deployment, and utilizations.

8. The need for improved interagency/inter-institutional coordination and cooperation.

The group perceives agencies and institutions often at odds, or committing redundancies in planning and expenditures, or otherwise not communicating and cooperating. They see this as inefficient and ineffective. Comments were made that the Department of Natural Resources was seen working more closely than in the past on water, wildlife, and recreation matters. They complained regarding highway design and location, the lack of consideration for hike/bike lanes and turnoffs, and very poor signing for helping tourism and local businesses.

9. The need to accommodate and enhance health and fitness in our park and recreation/community designs.

Use of all outdoor recreation facilities by those actively and purposely seeking to improve or maintain their health and physical/mental fitness is increasing. Examples are walking, jogging, swimming, playing, skating, biking, and otherwise aerobically exercising their bodies and refreshing their minds. These activities should be included in any facility design and management program for future and extant facilities; i.e., trails, paths, staging areas, rest room location, potable water fountains, signage, surface construction, maintenance, snow removal/trail grooming, fencing/gating, lighting, shading, and rest areas. Areas should be linked by paths, roads, trails, greenways, riverways, and linear open space

corridors--they should be considered as systems, not isolated facilities.

The preceding suggests strong consideration of the following needs or issues in administration and development strategies for land and water developments in the Bear River Basin:

- more adequate funding methods for recreation facilities and assuring public access to water developments and along riverways;
- providing easy access from urban areas to water development sites (trails, paths, easements) and more immediate recreation developments closer to urban or population centers;
- assuring reasonable access for the disabled (paved trails, fishing piers, accessible day-use, and campgrounds);
- marketing facilities for tourism benefits -- professional staffing,

programs, special events, and high quality facilities tourists expect;

- continuous coordination with other resource users, adherence to the NEPA process, consideration of free-flowing streams as well as impoundments, close agency coordination, water conservation, and environmental impacts.

#### 15.4.2 Issues Prioritized by Government Agencies--Box Elder and Cache Counties.

Toward the end of 1990, all recreation-providing government agencies were surveyed to determine their respective expenditures for outdoor recreation. A listing of "recreation issues" in Box Elder and Cache counties resulted, ranging from "extremely important (5)" to "not at all important (1)" on a five point "Lickert Scale". The "very important (4)" and "extremely important (5)" recreation issues for Box Elder and Cache counties (circa November, 1990) are listed in Table 15-3.

**TABLE 15-3**  
**MOST IMPORTANT RECREATION ISSUES IN BOX ELDER AND CACHE COUNTIES, 1990**

ISSUE	BOX ELDER	CACHE
1. Vandalism (law enforcement/education)	5	5
2. Liability Protection (insurance/plans)	4	5
3. Deteriorating Infrastructure	4	5
4. Improve Interagency Coordination	4	5
5. Access to Public Lands (stop closures)	5	4
6. Law Enforcement (assure health/safety)	5	4
7. Improve Environmental Education/Info	4	4
8. Need More Park Development(s)	4	4
9. Improve Private/Public Cooperation	4	4
10. Improve Environmental Quality	4	4
11. Promulgate Economic Values of Recreation	4	4
12. Provide More and Better Trails	4	3
13. Encourage More Volunteerism	3	4
14. Decisions on Wilderness Designations	3	4
15. Inadequate Recreation Funding	3	3

Source: Reference No. 8

Comparing public meeting issues and public agency perceptions demonstrates common concerns with differing priorities. Access to public recreation lands and waters is highly important to both groups. Provisions for the "disabled" are perceived as currently adequate, or at least not a high concern (federal and state laws prohibit architectural barriers, but effectiveness is questionable, according to advocates for the disabled). Resource and management coordination is also seen as a shared concern. Vandalism, facility deterioration, and potential tort liability is obviously a critical concern for resource and facility managers.

#### 15.4.3 Budgets for Recreation

From FY 85 through FY 90, Cache County has shown a 60 percent increase in its recreation budget, or in adjusted dollars, a 30 percent increase in capital outlay and operational costs in the past five years. Box Elder and Rich counties did not report any recreation-related expenditures during this period, except for a major re-paving job along the east shore of Bear Lake (over \$150,000) that benefitted agricultural, economic, and recreational interests. With the reduction of federal funding, cities and counties have had to take up the slack to meet population increases; i.e., an average of 1.4 percent per year, or about 22 percent from 1980 to 1990.<sup>9</sup>

To meet growing tourism and local recreational needs, a balanced funding and operational cost program will have to be realized, utilizing federal, state, local, and private funds. Currently, Bear Lake State Park has a total annual budget of about \$266,000, Hyrum State Park about \$125,000, and Willard Bay State Park \$235,000. This makes a total of about \$626,000 per year for the three state parks--coupled with perhaps another \$125,000 in repairs and renovations by the northwestern regional maintenance crew of the Division of Parks and Recreation.

Golden Spike National Historic Monument serves over 200,000 visitors with a budget of about \$597,000 per year. The Bear River MCD portion of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest expends an estimated 35 percent of its \$2.3 million dollar budget in that area, or about \$800,000 annually for about 1.2 million "recreation visitor days" (RVDs), which is about 25 percent of the total forest RVDs. Therefore, a major portion of outdoor recreation service expenditures is provided by the USFS, the state of Utah (state parks, Hardware Ranch, big game and fishery management programs), BLM, and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Sawtooth National Forest also expends a significant amount, estimated at about \$90,000 per year.<sup>10</sup>

#### 15.4.4 Public Water Development Projects

Current surveys indicate that a typical public water development project should provide: (1) relatively convenient, safe, and legal access to the waters of the state; (2) natural amenities (trees, natural beaches, water play areas, preserve wetlands, and riverine environments); (3) trails (mostly muscle-powered, some motorized); (4) staging areas (parking, access control, solid waste containers, restrooms, potable water, boat ramps, signage, educational/interpretive signs and facilities, explanation of nature and cultural aspects); (5) reasonable management presence (law enforcement and recreational hosting); (6) commercial recreational opportunity (food, lodging, fuel, special services); and (7) areas for waterfowl, fisheries, upland game, and non-game wildlife to enhance the leisure experience and meet express desires of the public.

Facilities should be designed to include relatively inexpensive operation and maintenance, with reasonable revenue-generating potential to help defray management and maintenance expenses. Facilities should also encourage local and state economic activity from in-state and out-of-state facility users; e.g., provide well-designed and well-

located highway signing, local information programs, host training, and comprehensive recreational programming for an entire region or area of the state in which the project is located.

In October, 1989, the Joint Gubernatorial/Legislative Bear River Development Task Force discussed projected financial arrangements associated with potential development of Bear River water supplies. The task force passed a motion recommending to the State Legislature that costs for recreation, fish and wildlife, flood control, and possibly riparian benefits become a public obligation. Subsequently, Senate Bill 98 was passed in general session by the 1991 State Legislature providing, among other things, that Bear River development costs allocated to recreation are not reimbursable and shall be paid entirely by the state. (See Section 9).

## **15.5 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **15.5.1 Future Recreation Demand**

The size and growth rate of future demand for water-based recreation in the Bear River Basin should be determined by the Division of Parks and Recreation, and made available for plan formulation purposes.

### **15.5.2 New Recreational Facilities**

The capability of existing facilities to meet future recreation demand should be determined by the Division of Parks and Recreation, so that the relative need for new facilities can be evaluated.

### **15.5.3 Upgrading Existing Recreational Facilities**

Existing water-based recreational facilities should be maintained and upgraded by all responsible agencies to better serve the public.

### **15.5.4. Use of LWCF**

The federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Program, guided by the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), should continue to be used for future outdoor recreation acquisitions and development.

### **15.5.5 Funding for Future Recreational Development**

New funding and cost-sharing arrangements for future recreational development should be explored, analyzed, and proposed by the Division of Parks and Recreation and other agencies.

### **15.5.6 Recreational Facility Deterioration**

Vandalism, facility deterioration, and potential tort liability should be addressed more thoroughly by the Division of Parks and Recreation in future facility design and management.

## **15.6 REFERENCES**

In addition to the references below, Section 15 of the Utah State Water Plan, January 1990, discusses three recreational issues with statewide significance.

1. "1990 Statewide Outdoor Recreation Household Survey," SAS Stat Analysis, Burns & Allred, Utah Division of Parks & Recreation.
2. "BLM Facts & Figures," U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1988.
3. Bureau of Economic and Business Research. 1990 Statistical Abstract of Utah, January, 1990, p. 20.
4. "Wasatch-Cache National Forest Land & Resource Management Plan," U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. 1987, p. 11-5.